

Insight Flat Branch an 'eyesore' in Columbia

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Ford warns Cubans not to meddle

N. Y. Times Service

SAN JUAN, P.R. — President Ford, arriving here Saturday to convene a seven-nation economic summit meeting, sharply warned Cuba against meddling in relations between the United States and its island commonwealth.

Without mentioning Cuba by name, Ford said in his arrival statement at San Juan's airport that there are those "who seem to distort the facts, to mislead others about our relationship with Puerto Rico. The relation is clear and open. We are proud of the

relationship that we have developed and we invite the world to examine it."

The President, who arrived amid tight security, said the relationship between the United States and Puerto Rico had developed through free, open elections and recommended that "critics" grant their citizens the same freedom of choice.

"Those who might be inclined to interfere in our freely determined relations," the President warned, "should know that such an act will be considered as intervention in the domestic affairs of Puerto Rico and the United States; it will be an unfriendly

act which will be resisted by appropriate means."

A White House spokesman confirmed that the warning was intended for Cuba. He added that the President, when speaking of resistance by appropriate means, was talking about such things as economic sanctions, and did not mean to imply that military action was contemplated.

Last year, the Cuban government presented to the United Nations Committee on Decolonization a resolution which called for the recognition of the Puerto Rican National Liberation Movement as

representing "the legal aspiration of the people of Puerto Rico for independence."

The committee postponed consideration of the resolution until this year. The Cubans may raise it Aug. 24, when the committee next meets.

Puerto Rico has held commonwealth status since 1952.

Two of the island's four political parties, the Puerto Rico Independence Party and the Marxist Puerto Rico Socialist Party, favor independence, but they are distinctly minority parties.

Still, the White House is anticipating troublesome demonstrations by

militant advocates of independence.

President Ford will meet with Puerto Rican officials while he is here. But most of his time will be devoted to discussions of economic matters with the heads of governments of Canada, Italy, Japan, West Germany, Britain and France.

American officials have said discussions will center on the need for policies to sustain a prolonged, noninflationary economic expansion, worldwide.

The conference resumes talks begun last November at the Chateau de Rambouillet in France.

Reagan trims Ford's slim lead

By R. W. Apple Jr.
N. Y. Times Service

HELENA, Mont. — President Ford won 17 of Minnesota's 18 at-large delegates to the Republican National Convention early Saturday morning, but Ronald Reagan moved toward equally one-sided victories Saturday night in Montana and New Mexico.

The effect of the balloting at the three western state conventions was to narrow still further Ford's lead over his conservative challenger from California.

Reagan's supporters demonstrated their control in New Mexico and Montana as soon as the conventions opened.

In New Mexico, where 21 votes were at stake, Ford partisans counter-attacked by demanding delegate posts for Sen. Pete V. Domenici and Rep. Manuel Lujan Jr., both Ford backers. In Montana, where 20 votes were at stake, Ford partisans argued that they deserved some representation because the President won about 40 per cent of the votes in the state's non-binding primary on June 1.

The only question that remained was

whether the President could avert a shutout.

Reagan did so in Minnesota, but only after a grueling and often bizarre session during which delegates sang, played stickball, stumbled through a Japanese folk dance and listened to a reading from The Teahouse of the August Moon to keep awake. Not until 3:02 a.m., after five hours of chaotic vote-counting, was the outcome known.

The Ford forces had hoped for a sweep to offset, as nearly as possible, their setbacks in Montana and New Mexico, and the Reagan camp had entertained hopes of winning as many as six delegates. But both quickly settled on a 17-1 split, to put an end to the pre-dawn confusion.

Mark Phipps, an activist, 23, from Mankato in southern Minnesota, was the only Reagan delegate elected, as the President's managers maintained effective discipline in their ranks.

As things turned out, the bitter fight over convention rules in Minnesota did not matter. Over the protests of the Reaganites, the convention voted to require a majority, rather than a plurality, for election as a delegate, in (See PRESIDENT, Page 14A)

Department head has salary, but no staff

By Jim Herweg
Missourian staff writer

Dr. John W. Yarbrow is paid \$50,000 a year to head the University School of Medicine's department of oncology. It is not an unusual salary for a medical school department chairman.

However, unlike other department chairmen, Yarbrow has neither teaching nor patient care responsibilities. He is, in fact, the only member of the department.

Yarbrow also is executive director of Missouri Cancer Programs, Inc., a nonprofit organization designed to coordinate cancer research and treatment in Missouri.

Both of Yarbrow's posts — and the department and corporation he heads — are products of the tremendous boom in cancer research that followed the National Cancer Act of 1971.

The act made available large sums of money for cancer research. Much of this money will be distributed through regional cancer centers such as Missouri Cancer Programs, Inc.

There now are centers in Denver, Chicago and Houston. Missouri medical officials considered Columbia an ideal place for such a center because of the medical school, Ellis Fischel State Cancer Hospital and the Cancer Research Center.

Dr. Herbert Domke, director of the Missouri Division of Health and representing Ellis Fischel as well, Dr.

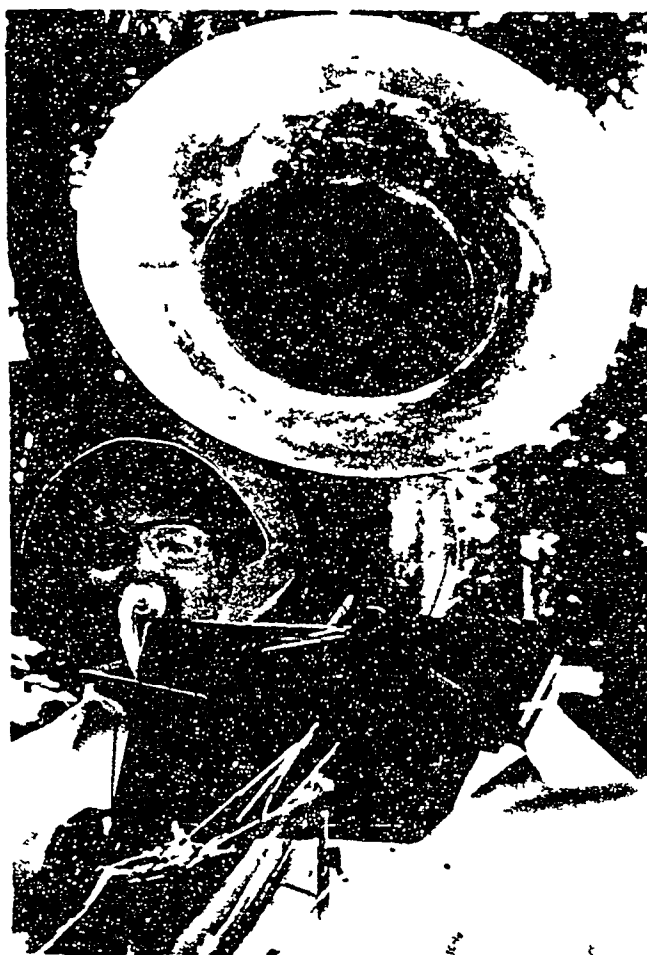
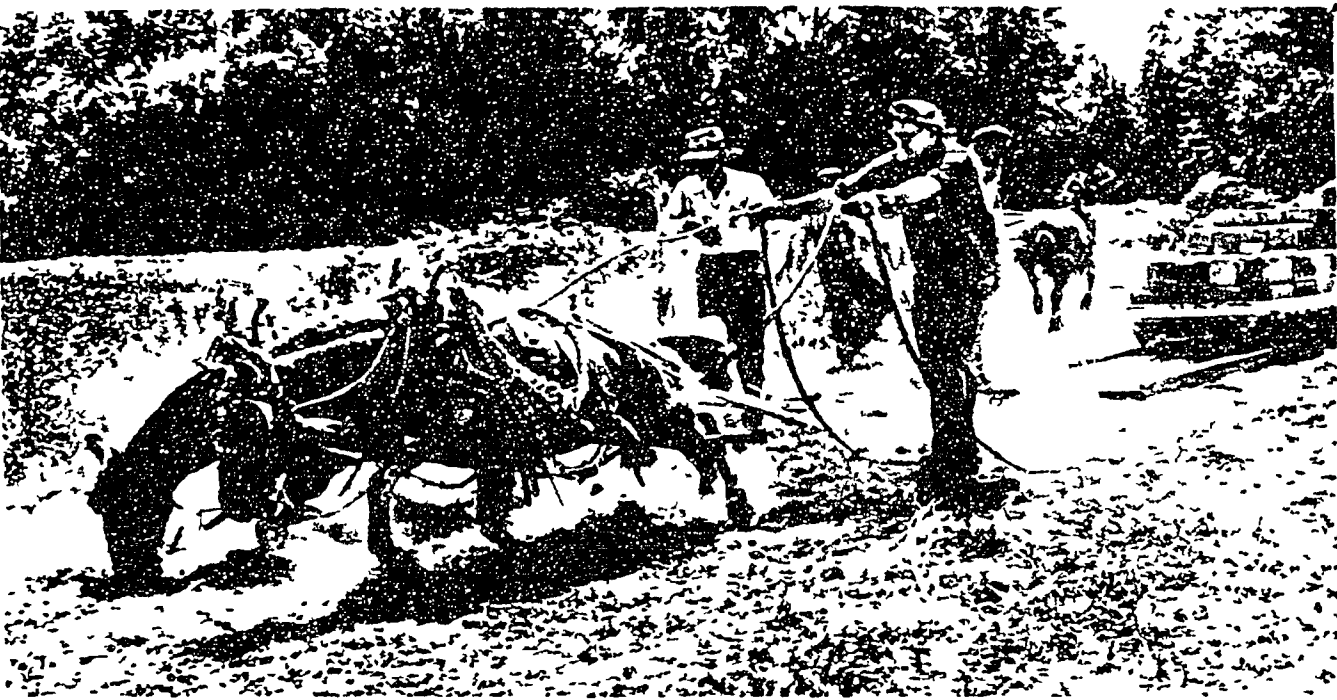


Dr. John W. Yarbrow
Cancer program chairman

Joseph White, then dean of the medical school, and William Whitlow, president of the Cancer Research Center board of trustees, met to organize a cooperative cancer program.

They asked the National Cancer Institute for guidance. Enter Yarbrow.

On leave from the University of (See M.U., Page 14A)



There was something for everyone Saturday at the Rocheport Friends Fest. Ponies struggle to move the load behind them, top, while Kenny Vale, a member of the Montgomery City town band, plays

the tuba. Bill Atkins coached his frog by stomping, clapping and blowing on it, but his efforts were to no avail. (Missourian staff photos by Mary Kollath and Trish Robb)

Fest attracts frogs and folks

By Debbie Buell
Missourian staff writer

ROCHEPORT — Travis Murray said Saturday he "didn't know" whether he would embark upon a professional career of frog jumping.

Travis, a 3-year-old resident of Rocheport, won the 8 year old and under division in the frog jumping contest of the Rocheport Friends Fest Saturday.

The annual festival was graced not only with frog jumping contests,

but also with pony pulls, costume contests, a fish fry and a throwing pie contest. Almost 3,000 persons attended the fest during the day, officials said.

While Travis was winning his division of the frog jumping contest, Carla James, 9, Rocheport, was declared the overall winner of the contest.

The frog jumping contest was divided into three divisions — groups for eight and younger, 9 to 12 year olds and 13 and older. The three

winners of the individual divisions then competed for the overall first place.

Carla was surprised by victory because she only got the frog Friday and "hadn't practiced at all."

The lack of practice didn't seem to hurt, however, as Carla's frog won with a 9-foot, 9 1/2-inch (2.93-meter) leap.

After the first place win the frog and Carla will part ways. "He's done" (See TEN, Page 14A)

Officials link lawyer to organized crime

By Seymour M. Hersh
N.Y. Times Service

NEW YORK — To his associates in Los Angeles, Sidney R. Korshak is a highly successful labor lawyer, an astute business adviser to major corporations, a multimillionaire with immense influence and many connections, a friend of top Hollywood stars and executives.

He is so entrenched in Hollywood's social and business structures that he mingles easily with such entertainers as Dinah Shore, Debbie Reynolds and Tony Martin and with such prestigious businessmen as Charles G. Bluhdorn, chairman of Gulf & Western Industries,

EDITOR'S NOTE: Seymour M. Hersh won a Pulitzer Prize in 1970 for uncovering the story of the My Lai massacre in South Vietnam. He has won numerous other awards for exposing domestic spying activities of the CIA.

Inc., and Lew R. Wasserman, chief executive of MTA, Inc., the entertainment conglomerate.

But Sidney Korshak leads a double life.

To scores of federal, state and local law enforcement officials, Korshak is the most important link between organized crime and legitimate

business. They describe him as a behind-the-scenes "fixer" who has been instrumental in helping criminal elements gain power in union affairs and infiltrate the leisure and entertainment industries.

Since the early 1940s, his name has come up in at least 20 investigations of organized crime, and in recent months he has become the prime target of a Justice Department investigation into sophisticated economic crime and of an inquiry by the FBI into West Coast labor racketeering.

On the basis of their files on Korshak, federal officials contend that he has been involved in such activities as bribery, kickbacks, extortion, fraud

and labor racketeering and that he has at times given illegal advice to members of organized crime.

A well-informed Justice Department official has described Korshak as "a senior intermediary for and senior adviser to" organized crime groups in California, Chicago, Las Vegas and New York.

"He directs their investments, their internal affairs, their high-level decision-making," the official said. "For as long as I can remember, Korshak's name has been synonymous with illicit business."

Yet for all his power and the scope of his operations, Korshak, now 69, has managed to remain relatively

anonymous. He has received little attention from the press. And he has never been indicted.

The New York Times conducted a six-month investigation into Korshak's affairs in an effort to learn how he gained his power and how he has managed to operate with relative impunity.

Korshak, reached in Los Angeles by telephone, emphatically refused to be interviewed. He accused a Times reporter of having "slandered me . . . from one end of the country to the other."

During its investigation, which involved more than 300 interviews in Los Angeles, Las Vegas, Chicago, New

York and Washington, The Times talked with associates of Korshak who have first-hand knowledge of some of his criminal activities. These men, who have not been willing to cooperate with federal authorities for fear of reprisal, talked only upon a guarantee of anonymity. The Times has, however, verified much of the information they supplied.

The Times also scrutinized scores of federal and local police documents during its inquiry, and was able to confirm much of that material.

From The Times's investigation emerged the picture of a man involved behind the scenes in various schemes (See SCHEMES, Page 14A)